

# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,994.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

## Theatre-Royal.

THE new Comedy, called THE CONFESSION, which was acted for the first time on Monday evening last, was received throughout with universal approbation by a crowded and elegant audience. It was again repeated last night (Wednesday) with increasing applause, and will be again acted this present Thursday, March 28, for the third time.

These Ladies who have boxes for the fourth and fifth representation of THE CONFESSION are, respectfully informed, that this favourite Comedy will be repeated on Saturday first, March 30th, and on Monday, April 1.

Mr KEMBLE presents her respects to the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, and the Public.

She takes the liberty of informing them, That HER BENEFIT IS FIXED FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

On which occasion, a favourite Comedy will be acted, called T. H. E. W. I. L. L.

After which, the new Pantomime, which has been so long in preparation, called

HARLEQUIN AND DOCTOR FAUSTUS,

Will be brought forward, with all the original Music, new and magnificent Scenery, and every other Decoration, with all the necessary Machinery, &c.

## NEW HOSIERY SHOP.

HUNTER and NOBLE, Manufacturers of HOSIERY, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they have Opened the SHOP lately possessed by Mr Alexander Brown, being the second below Brown's Close, Luckenburgh, with a New and Fashionable assortment of HOSIERY,

Consisting of a variety of

Gentlemen's Silk, Silk and Cotton, Cotton and Worsted Hose.

Ladies' Silk, Cotton, and Worsted ditto.

White, Coloured, and Black Silk Gloves.

Coloured Cotton ditto.

Pantaloons, Pantaloons and Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

Which they are enabled to recommend, being chiefly of their own manufacture, with the addition of several articles from the first Manufacturers in England and Scotland, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

The same allowance to Dealers as formerly.

A SHOP APPRENTICE Wanted, who can be well recommended.

Edinburgh, March 25, 1799.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

JAMES HENDERSON most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, That having resolved to confine his Trade to a few of the leading articles in his line, the whole of his present STOCK will be sold at very reduced prices, particularly he would recommend the following articles to those who are taking up or furnishing Houses, viz.

English Blankets, Bed Ticks, Counterpanes, and Quilts, &c.

from 2s. to 4s. uncommonly cheap.

Just come to hand,

A Beautiful Assortment of RICH BLACK MODES, for

coats, from the first maker in London, and very low—Also

pieces of INDIA MUSLINS for Gentlemen's Neck-

cloths of a superior quality, and very cheap.

No. 35, North Bridge, 23d March 1799.

## TO LETTER FOUNDERS.

WANTED in a Letter Foundry in England, a Man capable of justifying new Founts with the greatest accuracy, to whom liberal encouragement will be given.

Apply for particulars to Mr. Martin, brass founder, Carrubish Close, Edinburgh; or at the Courier Printing Office, Glasgow.

## MONEY WANTED.

TO BE LENT ON ANNUITIES.

THE Sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, is wanted.

In one, two, or three sums, for which an Annuity according to the age and situation of the person will be granted

and security for the regular payment thereof on a considerable landed Estate. Wm. Goddard & Co. agents for the party.

Will treat with offerers.

## ON SALE.

CHINA ORANGES.

JUST ARRIVED by the Courier, Captain Nordback, from

Lisbon, of good quality. THOMAS ALLAN & Co.

Leith, 25th March, 1799.

TEAS, WINES, and SPIRITS, as usual, they have a large

stock of one hand.

## CHINA ORANGES.

JUST ARRIVED in the Courier, from Lisbon, One Hundred

and Seventy Chests, and Sixty Boxes China Oranges,

to be sold by Charles Cowan, and Co. Leith; who have

also for sale, French Plums in boxes, and a few tons Cheshire

Cheese, to be sold on reasonable terms.

Leith, 23d March, 1799.

## ON SALE.

DUTCH and English Red and White CLOVER SEED.

Thirty pieces Geneva, just landing out of the Maria

Cornelia direct from Rotterdam.

American Pot and Pearl Ashes.

Palm Oil and a few tons French Rosin.

## APPLY TO WILLIAM ALLAN, Leith

—CLOVER SEED—

DUDGEON and BRODIE, Bernard Street, Leith, have

for SALE a large quantity of CLOVER SEED, the quality

of the greatest part of which is particularly fine, and will

be sold at prices extremely reasonable.

Country dealers may supply themselves from this parcel as

cheap as they can lay in their seeds from London.

Rye Grass and all kinds of Spring Seed Corn as usual.

MARCH 25, 1799.

A CHARGER FOR SALE.

A GER, well accustomed to and perfectly quiet in the ranks,

black hands high, handsome, and warranted sound.

He is parted for because the proprietor has no farther occa-

sion for him—and to be seen at the Royal Academy, Nicol-

son's Street.

HUNTERS FOR SALE.

A FAMOUS GRAY MARE, got by the Hamilton Her-

cule, dam by Favourite, able to carry a great weight,

inferior to any hunter in Great Britain. This mare will be

long able to do a deal of work, not having been used till eight

years old.

Also, a GRAY GELDING, able to carry any weight; he

is well known safe, steady, hunter, great leaper, &c. both

warranted sound.

The groom at Parkhall will inform as to particulars and

show the horses.

COLLEGE CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Friday the 19th April,

the Magistrates and Council will proceed to Let the

SEATS in the COLLEGE CHURCH, for the half

year ending at Martinmas next—those therefore wishing to be

accommodated there, will be pleased to lodge applications at

the Council Chamber, on or before the 16th, specifying the

number of the seat applied for on the plan, also the extent of

accommodation required.

N. B.—A few seats will be reserved at lower rates, for in-

dividuals and smaller families.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Trustees for the Kinross and Alloa Road, having re-

solved to build a BRIDGE at the POWMILL, near

the CROOK OF DEVON, Undertakers who may be willing

to contract for the same, may give in estimates to Robert

Jamieson at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Alloa.

Alloa, March 25, 1799.

Not to be repeated.

## ST CECILIA'S HALL.

MARCH 28, 1799.

MR SCHETKY respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry,

and the Public, that his CONCERT is fixed for Fri-

DAY, March 29, to begin at seven o'clock.

P. L. A. N.

ACT I.

Overture—HAYDN.

Italian Song—Mr URBANI.

Concerto Violoncello—Mr SCHETKY.

Italian Song—Mrs CORRI.

Scotts Duet—Mr URBANI and Mrs CORRI.

MILITARY PIECE.

ACT II.

English Song—Mr COOKE.

Concerto Violin—Mr STABILE.

Scotts Song—Mr URBANI.

Solo Harp—Mr PERRETT.

Bravura Song—Mrs CORRI.

Trio The Fleets shall leave the Mountains—Mrs CORRI,

Mr URBANI, and Mr COOKE.

MILITARY PIECE.

Tickets, Three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Schetky's,

and the Music Shops.

## TO THE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

MR HERMAN LION, Linenhall Court, Cammugate,

Edinburgh, during a residence of many years in this

Metropolis, has never ventured to offer any specific remedy

for the cure of Corns, for he was hitherto convinced that all

the applications for these troublesome excrescences were cal-

culated to produce merely a temporary relief. After having prac-

tised in this line with considerable success in extracting the

roots of such callosities, he has tried all possible expedients to

prevent a return of them.

At length, and after repeated trials, the success of which is

well attested by a respectable number of his employes, he

flatters himself that he has ultimately discovered a remedy hi-

therto unparalleled in the history of that disease.

This medicine is put up in packets of 2s. each, and is sold

By Messrs Husband, Elder, & Co. Edinburgh,

Robert Scott, apothecary, ditto,

John Ewen, Castle Street, Aberdeen,

John Buchanan, jun, Sunfire Office, Glasgow,

Robert Dickson, druggist, Dumfries,

Johnston and Binnet, ditto, Perth,

William Dick, surgeon, Dundee,

Patrik Craigie, druggist, Montrose.

## FLAX, COTTON & WOOL MACHINERY.

JOHN NEALSON, Machine Maker, informs his Friends and

the Public, that on the 23d ult. he commenced business for

himself, in the premises lately occupied by Collier and Neelson,

in John Street, and solicits their favour and patronage. From

his long and extensive practice in making Machinery, particu-

larly in the Flax line, those who are pleased to favour him with

their orders, may depend on having them executed on the new-

est and most approved principles.

Orders addressed to him will be punctually attended to.

GLASGOW, March 19, 1799.

## TO LET, an Apartment suitable for six Mule Jennies,

of 144 or 180 spindles each.

## NOTICE

To the Creditors and Debtors of COLLIER & NEALSON,

late Machine Makers in Glasgow.

THE affairs of the said Concern having, upon the 23d ult.

been brought to a final close, and the Machinery and

Effects which belonged to them sold to John Neelson, one of the

Partners—INTIMATION is hereby given to those who may

have claims against the said Concern, to lodge the same, attest-

ed by the said John Neelson, with Mr Robert Lindsay, mer-

chant, one of the Trustees, to whom the said Concern made

over their estate and effects for behoof of their Creditors, on or

before 1st May next, in order to receive payment of the amount

of their debts.

And it is requested, that those who may be owing and in-

debted to the Concern, will make immediate payment to Mr

Lindsay, who has power to receive and discharge their debts.

GLASGOW, March 19, 1799.

## THE CREDITORS OF

KENNETH MACKENZIE late Merchant in Dingwall,

ARE requested to meet, on matters of importance, at the

house of Mr Keay, accountant, George Street, the trust-

ee, on Friday, 12th April next, at two o'clock P. M.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER DEAS, late Tenant in Cairn.

THESE creditors are desired to lodge in the hands of John

Colville, town clerk of Arbroath, agent for the trustees,

their vouchers of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, betwixt

the 14th day of June next, certifying those who fail, that

they will receive no share of the funds to be then divided.

Arbroath, 16th March 1799.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE SCHEME of DIVISION of the produce of the SUB-

JECTS which pertained to the late John Black of

Chamberfield, is in the hands of James Douglas, writer in

Dumfries, one of the trustees, and will be divided in terms

of the trust-deed.

Those who have lodged their grounds of debt, with oath on

the verity thereof, may apply to the said James Douglas, who

will inform them the day the dividends are to be paid.

## NOTICE

SUCH of the Creditors of the deceased Mr GEORGE

CHRISTIE, Jeweller in Edinburgh, as have not yet

lodged their claims and oaths of verity thereon, are desired

to do so immediately, with John Lindsay at Colbridge, the

trustee, who hereby intimates that the affairs will be wound up

and settled in August next.

And those indebted to the late Mr Christie, are desired to

make payment without delay to Mr David Lister, No. 13,

North Castle Street, who has power to discharge the same, and

after this public notice, they will only have themselves to

blame if measures are taken to enforce payment.

N. B. To be Let and entered to immediately, that well fre-

quented Shop, No. 1, Parliament Square, with the Counters

and Glass Cases; also a place above, another below the shop

for workmen, and a large Cellar.

## MAINS OF SKIBO—SUTHERLAND.

On Tuesday, the 28th May 1799, there will be sold by roup,

on the premises, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE WHOLE STOCKING OF THE MAINS OF SKIBO, con-

sisting of Work Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, and Foals

of the south and west country breed; Oxen and Stags, Milch

Cows, and Queys, and Calves, all of the large and fine breed;

some good Highland Garrons. Also, Carts, Ploughs, Har-

rows, and other Utensils of Husbandry, and a complete set of

Dairy Utensils, most new, and in good condition.

Six months credit, with proper security, will be given; and

the roup will be continued on the above and following days,

until the whole be sold off.

N. B.—The FARM of MAINS OF POLROSSIE is to be Let

for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1799. It consists of from

250 to 300 acres of rich soil, adjoins to Skibo, lies along the

north bank of the Frith of Dornoch, and has been four years

under a course of improvement by inclosing, fallowing, and

liming—Enquire at Captain K. McKay, factor, at Torbol, near

Dornoch.

## TO BE LET,

For such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered

to at Whitsunday next.

THE HOUSE of MORTON, agreeably situated four miles

south of Edinburgh, with offices, garden, pleasure ground,

and a small inclosure of three and a half Scots acres pasture.

The house consists of eight fire rooms, besides kitchen, clo-

sets, and other apartments, and there is also accommodation

for servants, with stable and coach-house adjoining.

Apply to James Thomson, W. S. No. 20, North Castle

Street. Mr Mitchell, farmer at Morton Mains, will shew the

house and grounds.

## This Day is Published,

By WILLIAM CARRICK,

A SERMON

On 2 Cor. II. 17.

Preached February 14, 1799, at the Ordination of Mr Wal-

ter Peto INGLAND, appointed Assistant and Successor to

Dr DAVID JOHNSTON, as Minister of North Leith; to which

are subjoined, the CHARGE to the MINISTER, and EX-

HORTATION to the PEOPLE.

By SIR H. MONCRIEFF WELLS, BART. D.D.

Of whom may be had, just published,

1. Dr ERASME'S SERMONS, preached on Several Occasions,</



# LONDON GAZETTE.

Commission signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland. Captain James Campbell, from the 42d regiment of foot, to be Major in the ad battalion of the Argyllshire fencibles, with permanent rank, vice Major John Porter, promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the said battalion. Dated January 3, 1797.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures:—The French privateer Le Marcure of 16 guns and 103 men, by the Melampus frigate; the brig corvette l'Hirondelle, of 16 guns and 89 men, by the Telegraph armed brig, Lieut. Worth; the French privateer L'Heureux Hazard, of 16 guns and 94 men, by the Naïad, Captain Pierrepont; a smuggling cutter, laden with tobacco and spirits, by the same ship; and another privateer by the Naïad and St. Florentia.]

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

### FROM THE APPENDIX.

(No 27.)

Translation of Instructions for the march and operations of General Humbert.

It would perhaps be imprudent for you to remain long in Cornwall. It would be more advisable that you should first establish yourself in Devonshire, particularly in that part which lies between the two rivers the Ex and the Tamer. This situation, on account of the passes and mountains, will afford you an easy and safe retreat from the pursuit of the enemy, as well as a more extensive sphere for your operations.—With a little enterprise and skill you might easily succeed in cutting off the communication between Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.—It would not, however, be advisable for you to approach too near to those places, on account of the numerous garrisons they contain, unless indeed you had information of any commotion having taken place, which you should labour to promote. It is therefore of importance that immediately on your debarkation, you should direct your march towards Dedmans and Newport. Above the latter, and without passing through it, you will cross the Tamer, a river which separates Cornwall from Devonshire, beyond which it will be your object to take up a position. Your march should be conducted with briskness and celerity. You should never keep the high road, but, on the contrary, proceed through the bye-ways and narrow tracks, and especially those that are most remote from the great road. Before you enter a city or town, you should enquire whether it contains any, and what number of troops, whether there is any river in it, and what number of bridges, and whether it has any fortifications? You must then take your measures accordingly. You should frequently change your guides, in order to conceal from the enemy the knowledge of your marches, and never take a fresh guide in the presence of the one whom you dismiss; you should make frequent counter-marches; always tell your guides that you have quitted a different road from that which you intend to pursue, and enquire the road to those towns and villages which you mean to leave behind you, or to which at least you do not intend to go. The better to create surprise and consternation, you must now and then take possession of some little town or harbour, and lay it under contribution. You perceive by this, that all places of any note will apply to Government for troops, which will be in want of them, and will be compelled to divide those which it can spare; this will enable you to destroy a great many of them, by engaging separately with the different detachments sent against you.

It is only by means of moveable columns that you can be opposed with success; it will not, however, be difficult for you to destroy their effect. If they should be weak, you may easily overpower them, if they should be strong, you may disperse yourselves, and commit hostilities in different quarters. This will alarm the towns, and they will immediately require the protection of those troops which compose the columns, in order to serve as garrisons against your attacks. You will thus remain masters of the country, and starve both the inhabitants and the troops which are in the towns. I doubt whether the English understand the use and advantage of moveable columns; but even if they do, you may render them of no avail, since the Government has not a sufficient number of troops to cover every point at once. The soldiers should not carry any thing besides their arms, ammunition and bread; they will every where find linen, shoes, and other articles of dress.—The inhabitants must supply their wants, and gentlemen's seats will serve you for magazines. In case the country should be too much ravaged to subsist you any longer, or in case the number of troops sent against you should compel you to quit the spot where you have taken position, you must quit it with expedition, make forced marches by night, and rest during the day in the woods and mountains. If you are under the necessity of stopping at any place to procure provisions, make choice of a good post, from whence you must send your detachments into the neighbouring villages. Your cavalry, for you must on your first establishment create a force of that description, will be the most proper for this service, and may and ought to change horses as often as necessity shall require. As you will proceed by hasty marches, the enemy's troops will not be able to come up with you on account of the difficulty of procuring provisions; but even if you should be obliged to fight, you must remember that you are Frenchmen, and strike a great blow. Bear in mind, at the same time, that necessity only should induce you to risk the fate of an engagement; but then you must make a desperate attempt. If you must force your way through the enemy you have to attack, let it be done in the night.

About eleven or twelve o'clock at night send three or four patrols, consisting of four or six men, to set fire to some houses in your rear, and in different quarters. The enemy imagining that you are flying, will perhaps endeavour to pursue you, and then you may either prepare an ambuscade, elude them altogether, or fall upon the rear of one of their columns, which you may easily overpower in the dark, and in the confusion into which troops unexpectedly attacked are thrown. If the enemy should send assistance to the persons whose houses have been set on fire, the thing is the same, and you have the choice of either fighting or eluding them, which, however, is not of so much advantage as the first alternative. If the enemy should remain under arms, and send patrols to reconnoitre, you must surround them and put them to the bayonet, without firing a shot. In three or four hours afterwards you shall depart in column, and proceed, "un pay de charge," against one of the wings, which you should drive in, and, without attempting any thing else, pursue your march, and make two or three counter-marches in the course of the day. The night will also afford you a fit opportunity to surprise and put to the sword any post that may be opposed to you. In the day time, and in an open situation, you must not hesitate to attack two thousand men, and in the night from four to five thousand, with a force of twelve hundred. From a post that is not intrenched, you ought to dislodge eight hundred men; but if it

should be entrenched, and defended by cannon, you must take care to avoid it. In order to pass a river, the bridges of which are guarded, you must, if you cannot procure boats, endeavour to ascend to its source, to find a ford, or the causeway of a water mill. If you are very much pushed, you must stretch a strong rope across from one side of the river to the other, and make such of the troops as cannot swim take hold of it and pass over. In such cases their muskets must be carried in the flings, with the butt end upwards, in order that the lock may, if possible, be kept dry. Trees long enough to reach from one bank to the other are preferable to a rope. In that case you must cut down a good many, and throw them across at different places. If the river, though fordable, should be rapid, and the soldiers should be up to their necks in water, you must make the good swimmers go first, and then order a whole rank to pass at once, each soldier holding fast with his left hand by the coat of the man who is before him, and carrying his musket in his right. In this manner the soldier who reaches the opposite bank, pulls along his comrade and helps him out of the water, and so on successively. The horses may thus pass also, but it is not much to be trusted to. Cornwall and Devonshire form a peninsula, in which it would be desirable that you should be able to maintain yourselves, and this you might accomplish with a little skill. If, however, you should be compelled by urgent motives, and after having made every effort in your power, to quit this district, it would then be expedient for you to make an irruption into the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, in order to strike terror into the hearts of England, and even into London itself.

In this last county you will pass the Severn, in order to reach the principality of Wales, a mountainous and woody country, where you would find a secure retreat, and where you would be better enabled to receive succour through Ireland. There is another manner in which you might pass the Severn, or the Bristol Canal, that is, by taking possession of Bristol or Berkeley, and crossing the canal in the boats which you would meet with on the spot. By means of a sum of money advanced in England, and the promise of a further reward in France, you might induce plenty of fishermen to convey thither an officer entrusted with your dispatches.—It would be difficult for you to correspond through any other medium. (To be Continued.)



MARCH 23.

Lady Charlotte Bruce, is, in a few days, to be married to Captain Durham, of the navy.—Star.

Lord Somerville, it is said, is to be appointed a Lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber, in the room of the late Earl of Essex.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, that the Proserpine frigate has drifted to a small island called Batrum, 16 leagues to the westward of the sand bank where the first ran aground. Several packages have been saved out of her, all Mr Grenville's papers, books, and clothes.

A Paris paper of the 15th, says, Captain Marengo, who brought the news to Genoa of the massacre of the French in Sicily, states, that when he left Egypt, the French army had abundance of provisions, and that Buonaparte had embarked 400 sailors on an expedition to the Red Sea.

The King of Prussia has issued an edict directing the pay of the troops to be augmented.—The same edict abolishes all exemptions from the duties on provisions, and even the Court is not exempted. Wine and malt duties have been increased. The articles of exportation which were previously exempted from duties, have been taxed, and these means are to provide for the augmentation of pay to the troops.

By the American papers of the 16th ult. it appears the public mind remains in agitation on the subject of the federal laws. Remonstrances have been presented to Congress against them, and petitions praying for their repeal. Several States have entered into strong resolutions, and the General Assembly of Virginia have passed "An address to the people of the Commonwealth," expressing disapprobation of the laws, by a majority of 22 in the House of Delegates, and six in the Senate. On the other hand, the Senate and House of Representatives of Delaware have resolved, "That the resolutions from the State of Kentucky, and those of the State of Virginia, are a very unjustifiable interference with the general Government and authorities of the United States, and of dangerous tendency; and therefore not a fit subject for the consideration of this Assembly."

The emissaries of France, despairing to excite a revolutionary ferment among the people of the United States, the partisans of anarchy have attempted to propagate the spirit of discontent among the Catholics of Philadelphia, by calling to their assistance the cabals and exertions of the United Irishmen. A party of the latter attempted to prevail on the congregation assembled at the Catholic church of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 10th of February, to sign an inflammatory petition for the repeal of the alien bill. Their object was defeated by the spirit and patriotism of the assembly, and the ringleaders are to be prosecuted for disturbing the public peace.

The infant navy of America is already infected with the spirit of insurrection; the crew of the Baltimore sloop of war having mutinied, and refused to obey their officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

In the House of Representatives of the United States of America, on the 7th of February, Mr Harper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for augmenting the salaries of the officers of the Executive Department. By this bill it is provided that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, shall each have 5000 dollars a-year; the Comptroller of the Treasury 4000 dollars; the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor and Commissioner of the Revenue, each 3400 dollars; the Register of the Treasury 2800, the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments, each 2300 dollars, the Postmaster General 2400 dollars, and the Assistant Postmaster General, 1700 dollars.—The bill was committed.

The following decision at Salisbury Assizes is interesting to farmers: It was a cause between Mr Parham, of Ebbesborough, plaintiff, and Mr Deal, of Shaftsbury, defendant, for recovery of damages, for improper management of 158 of the plaintiff's sheep, which the defendant undertook to winter, and by which they were much reduced in value, when compared with others of the same flock, which had been wintered elsewhere.—Verdict for plaintiff 40l. with costs.

## TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO.

1st, The troops of the Emperor and King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the Empire in his pay, shall evacuate the territory of the Empire by the 25th December next, and withdraw into the Hereditary States of his Majesty, and beyond the river Inn.

2d, The contingent of the Emperor shall retire over the Lech, and not be employed in the fortresses of the Empire.

3d, The troops of the garrison of Mentz shall not amount, on the 25th December, to more than 15,000 men.

4th, On the same day the French army shall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the Emperor shall take possession.

5th, Fifteen thousand French troops shall remain in the said Venetian territory, as well to garrison the different fortresses as to maintain order.

6th, On the 20th of December, the troops of the Emperor shall evacuate Mannheim, Philippsburgh, Ehrenbreitstein, Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Wurtzburg, and restore them to the Sovereigns to whom they appertain.—The artillery, ammunition, and provisions belonging to the Emperor in these places shall at the same time be removed.

7th, The troops of the Emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and provisions appertaining to his Imperial Majesty, shall be removed from Mentz, in such a manner that this operation shall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8th, On the 20th of December, the French troops shall blockade Mentz, but leave the communication open to the Austrian troops.

9th, Before the 8th of December, the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall declare to the Empire, that it is the intention of their Sovereign to evacuate the territory and fortresses of the Empire.

10th, The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall take care to procure the surrender of Mentz to the French troops on the part of the Elector of Mentz and the Empire, during the negotiations, so that the French troops may be in the city on the 30th of December; and should the Elector of Mentz, or the Empire, refuse their consent, the French Republic shall compel them to it by force.

11th, The French Generals in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein shall afford to the Austrian troops which evacuate that place every assistance on their march; and shall furnish the Austrian Generals with horses, carriages, and every thing necessary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, or provisions.

12th, The French and Cisalpine troops shall, by the 30th of December, evacuate Palma Nuova, Osoppo, Porto Legnago, Verona and the two castles, and Venice and the Venetian territory, to the line of demarcation.

13th, The Commander in Chief of the troops of the Emperor in Italy, and the Commander in Chief of the French troops, shall take all the necessary measures to secure the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of Campo Formio. These two Generals shall also provide for the removal of all obstacles which may obstruct the taking possession by the Imperial troops, on the stipulated 30th of December, of the territories and fortresses of which possession is to be given them according to the said article, and the 5th article of the annexed Secret Convention.

14th, Should magazines of warlike stores and provisions, appertaining to the French Republic, remain in these territories and fortresses at the time they are taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, all necessary protection and assistance shall be granted for the removal of such magazines.

Given and signed at Rastadt, the 1st of December 1797 (11th Frimaire, 6th year of the French Republic).

BUONAPARTE.  
LOUIS COBENZEL.  
Count BAILLET DE LA TOUR.  
Count MEERFELDT.

At length the convention between the Emperor and the French is made known; and the history of its being now published is as curious, as the articles of the treaty are interesting.

The Abbe Sieyes was the first person to make it public. Fearing that the proposals which Mr Grenville was commissioned to make at Berlin should be accepted, Sieyes thought he could not so effectually poison the mind of the King of Prussia against entering into any future coalition with the House of Austria, as by presenting his Majesty with a copy of the secret articles of that treaty. In doing so, the Abbe has preferred his character of a subtle politician.

The King of Prussia, after reading the articles of this treaty, is said to have declared he would never renew his connection with the House of Austria.

The Directory has also availed itself of the above treaty to alienate those states of the Empire, which are supposed to be most attached to its House. Accordingly several thousand copies of it has been distributed in the neighbourhood of the Rhine as an antidote against placing any further dependence on the promises of the Emperor. The Directory seems to place great reliance on the effect which the exposure of this treaty is likely to produce.

LONDON—MARCH 25.

## HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTATT, MARCH 10.

Yesterday the French Ministers received dispatches from Paris. In the evening they presented the following note, and paper annexed, to the Deputation:

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic have received orders from the Directory to communicate to the Deputation of the Empire the annexed proclamation of General Massena, Commander in Chief in Helvetia. They have likewise received orders to repeat the explanation given in their note of the 1st, that the movements of the French army are to be considered only as a measure which circumstances have dictated, and which will form no interruption of the earnest and sincere desire of peace, by which the French Government is animated. They are formally empowered to repeat the assurance that the Directory persevere in their desire to conclude a peace with the Empire still, under the condition, however, that the Empire shall declare against the march of the Austrian troops.

BONNIER, JOHN DEBRY, ROBERTOT.  
MASSENA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN HELVETIA, TO THE GRISONS.

PEOPLE OF THE GRISONS,  
The enemies of your independence have called in a foreign power to support their tyranny. The friends of your liberty claim, in their turn, the assistance of the French Republic. The army I have the honour to command is coming to second your wishes; their sole design is to restore you again to yourselves. The moment the Court of Vienna shall respect your independence, and declare that it will send no more troops into your country, the French army will evacuate your territory. During their stay, individual liberty, property, political and religious opinions, shall be inviolably respected. And you, French soldiers, who are summoned to restore liberty to the people of the Grison, you know the intentions of your Government and that of your General; respect a people that will be freed by you, and let your conduct teach and convince them, that a rigid discipline, and the respect of the right and property of nations, is the peculiar characteristic of the French armies.

MASSENA.

RATISBON—MARCH 5.

The Diet assembled on the 1st. There were no votes given but in the College of Princes, Worms, Darmstadt, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have voted in conformity to the pacific proposition of the Directory of Mentz. The Austrian Minister has not yet delivered his opinion.—Magdebourg and Wurzburg have renewed the vote given by Brandenburg in the Electoral

College, on the 18th February. Salzburg has given in the following vote:

"Undoubtedly there have been great advances already made towards the attainment of that peace so generally desired, but the war cannot be considered as terminated into which Germany was forced, and the direction of which was confided to the Emperor, until the Plenipotentiaries shall have signed the peace, and the respective powers ratified it."

"In the present state of affairs, after all that has passed, the empire would weaken its means of defence if it were to refuse the assistance of a powerful Court, whose assistance had been already asked by some Circles of the empire, particularly those of the Upper Rhine, Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria."

MARCH 10.—The votes respecting the march of the Russian troops proceed slowly, and in decided opposition to the wishes of France.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12.

The works of Mannheim were so incompletely known up by the Palatines, that General Bernadotte has been enabled to restore them to nearly their former consequence. The French troops have not entered the city; but General St Cyr dined with the Duke there.

The Commandant of Philippsburgh has verbally agreed with General Bernadotte, that no hostilities shall take place on either side, until orders are received from their respective Governments.

HAMBURGH—MARCH 10.

On the departure of the mail from Vienna, a report was general there, that two English regiments, under the orders of General Doyle, aided by a strong corps of Russians and Turks, had landed at Salerno, and in conjunction with the Lazzaroni, attacked and retaken Naples from the French.

At a short distance from Ehrenbreitstein, the French are raising fortifications for 10,000 men. The requisitions which they have already made, for carrying on this work, amount to 275,000 dollars, besides 200 wagons, &c.

LINDAU, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, MARCH 8.

On the night of the 5th the French army passed the Rhine between Coire and Feldkirch, attacked the camp of General Auffenburgh, and drove it back, by which the communication with General Hotze was cut off. On the 6th, however, General Hotze early in the morning advanced from Feldkirch with his army, and again drove the French across the Rhine, who, on the 7th, had endeavoured to effect the passage at different points. The regiment of Stein had 40 men killed and wounded.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Yesterday, the first hostilities took place, which were attended with much bloodshed on both sides, but the French were ultimately defeated. The latter yesterday attempted to cross the Rhine on the borders of the Grisons, at four different places, Haldenstein, Rast, Werdenberg, and Salets. The Austrians, however, along their whole line, were prepared. The cannon was dreadful; and, by the echo of the hills, every shot was distinctly heard. The French lost great numbers of men. Imperial troops daily arrive here by forced marches.

ULM, MARCH 10.

The army of Jourdan, which was in full march thither by Stockach and Reidenen, has suddenly wheeled round towards Schaffhausen and Constance, to port Massena. Six thousand men are employed daily working at our fortifications.

BANKS OF THE LECH, MARCH 8.

As soon as a courier, who arrived from Rastadt, the head-quarters of Friedberg on the night of the 1st, had brought the news of the French having crossed the Rhine, eight columns of infantry passed the Lech and arrived at Ulm on the 5th. These troops had 120 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition wagons. Two officers of engineers, General Froho and Major Bedowick, have received orders since the 4th to remain with all possible dispatch to that city. At this moment they are supplying the place with provisions for a garrison of 10,000 men, and the surrounding villages have been called to furnish their contingent. It is thought here, that as soon as the army of Jourdan shall appear our quarter, a column of the army of Switzerland will join him.

The day before yesterday the Archduke Charles arrived at Munich, and returned this day to Friedberg. Orders were given that none of the wives of officers and soldiers should follow the army. The head-quarters will be transferred to-morrow to Memmingen. The troops are filled with ardour, and repose entire confidence in their General. It appears to be the intention of the Archduke to support his right wing at Ulm, and to leave at Kempten. Memmingen will be the centre. By means of these positions, his Royal Highness will preserve his communication with the army of General Hotze.

MARCH 9.—The march of the Austrian troops through the middle of Suabia still continues. To-day the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Mindelheim; the army has already arrived in the vicinity of Memmingen.

STUTTGARD, MARCH 9.

All the inhabitants of Ulm, who have vaulted cellars, have orders to clear them, that they may be magazines for ammunition. Count Kerpen is the Commandant of Ulm, who, two years ago, so bravely defended Ingolstadt against the army of Moreau.

The army of Massena will join the Italian army in Switzerland, 20,000 militia will be marched to frontiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE—FEB 13.

Sir Sydney Smith is to sail from hence to Egypt, company with the Turkish Admiral, with a fleet consisting of 20 men of war and several transports.

It is now reported that Buonaparte has declared himself Sultan of Egypt. In consequence of the reconquest of Egypt, one half of the Russian and Turkish army, which was to have been employed against him, will march for Italy, and the other half for Egypt to join the army of the Pacha of Acre, who has assumed the Porte that Buonaparte cannot hold out long, though he has thrown up fortifications which are almost impregnable. Many thousands of auxiliary troops are on the march for Egypt, from Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

The Batavian Minister must now very soon leave Turkish dominions.

LEGHORN, FEB 25.

On Saturday morning the King of Sardinia went aboard the Gloire Celeste, one of the six Ragusan vessels destined to carry him and his suite to Sardinia. The English ship the Minotaur, of 74 guns, was shortly afterwards seen hoisting signals to the Terapichore frigate, the latter set sail, and joined the flotilla. The Com-



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mander of the Terpolichore, Captain Gage, took the command of the Royal convoy, which was given up to him by the Ragusan Captain.

In the afternoon of the same day, the French Officer, who had accompanied his Majesty, demanded an armed vessel with twelve men, on board of which he went, and having joined the vessel of his Sardinian Majesty, he spoke to him, but without coming on board. The French Officer returned about ten in the evening, but we cannot discover what has been the nature of his communication with the King.

The defence of Civita Vecchia is conducted by English Officers, who command the Neapolitan and Roman forces that compose the garrison there.

Sunday, a report prevailed, that the armies under General Jordan and the Archduke Charles, had engaged near Ulm, fought three days, when the latter was defeated, and lost all his artillery.—This cannot be traced to any authentic source.

Accounts are said to have been received in town on Saturday evening of the Dutch fleet, in considerable force, and with a large body of men on board, having sailed from the Texel. This intelligence derives additional weight from an article brought by the Hamburg mail of yesterday, in which it is stated, on the authority of letters from the Hague of the 12th instant, that the Texel fleet was on the eve of sailing, in conjunction with the Dunkirk Squadron, upon some secret expedition; which however, the letters observe, will not be so considerable as that which was to have taken place in the Summer of 1797.

Saturday, Messrs. Ayleworth and Courvoisier arrived in town from Bristol, with two persons in custody, charged with being members of the Society of United Irishmen.

The persons taken into custody at the Royal Oak Public-house, near Red Lion Square, were on Saturday again examined before the Privy Council, when one of them was liberated.

Last Friday Captain Berryman, late commander of a trading vessel, was arrested at his house in Wapping, by virtue of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, on a charge of treasonable practices; and on the evening of the same day, Rivett, the Bow-street officer, went on board a Danish vessel lying in the river, where he took into custody the Captain of the vessel and the mate, on similar charges.

A sloop was found on Monday near Filey, on the Yorkshire coast, in one of the creeks, with four men and one boy on board, all dead. She is supposed to have gone on shore in the heavy gale last week, and they have been drowned.—She is from Scotland, with corn.

ANOTHER ISABELLA.

The Courts of law will soon be engaged, perhaps, with a question as extraordinary as the subject is interesting by its singularity. Mr M. a gentleman of great property in the West Indies, about five months ago, sent his wife to England, with instructions to fund and buy out 80,000l. to purchase a house, furnish it, &c. and make every preparation for his reception, saying he would follow in a few weeks in a particular ship. He failed in that ship, but, from illness, was landed in another island. The ship was lost—the lady waited: unavailingly, she wrote to the West Indies, and, finding he had failed in the vessel which had gone to the bottom, she concluded he was dead. The lady had obeyed all her husband's commands; but her affections were engaged in this country, and five months after the last left her husband, she married. In the mean time, the husband had received her letters, and was informed of the house she had taken. Last Wednesday, he walked into it. The abandonment of the parties may be easily conceived!

CORN EXCHANGE, March 25.

English Wheat, 40 0 0	Malt, 38 4 0
Barley, 28 0 0	Fine, 44 0 0
Barley, 28 0 0	Oats, 22 25 6
Barley, 28 0 0	Meatling, 22 25 6
Barley, 28 0 0	Barley, 28 0 0

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. ann. 53 1/2	Long Ann. 53 1/2
4 per cent. ann. 54 1/2	Short ditto, 53 1/2
5 per cent. ann. 55 1/2	Omnia, 53 1/2

## Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MARCH 28.

The Hamburg mail arrived in London on Sunday, and brought intelligence of considerable importance.—We have already stated that the French, under General MASSENA, had defeated the Austrian troops under General AUERBERGER, at Coire, on the 6th instant. We have now the happiness to state, that on the following day, the Austrian General HORZE, being apprised of the circumstance, advanced from Feldkirch, and commenced a very vigorous attack, that the Republicans were ultimately defeated with very considerable loss, and compelled to recross the Rhine. The loss of the Austrians, we are sorry to add, is also stated to have been considerable. On the same day several French detachments attempted to pass the Rhine in the neighbourhood of the Grisons, but were all repulsed.

The Austrian Chief, profiting by this rapid succession of favourable events, advanced into the Swiss canton of Glarus, where numbers of the people are said to have flocked to the Imperial standard. General JOURDAN, who was on the 9th, at Villengen, on hearing of the above movements, is reported to have changed his route for Ulm, as a matter of necessary precaution. But on the other hand, his army had been reinforced by several columns from Switzerland, and the enemy at that time occupied Fribourg, and the whole of the Brisgau. Thus far we are informed by the mail; the particulars, with those of various articles of an interesting nature, are under their respective heads.

A few posts must bring very important intelligence from the hostile armies.

Married the 19th current, the Reverend GEORGE MURRAY, Minister of the Gospel at North Berwick, to Miss ELIZABETH RENTON, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr James RENTON, late merchant in Berwick.

Married at London, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. of Carriden, to Miss MARY CHARLOTTE BOUVIER, third daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouvier, Member of Parliament for Northampton.

Married on Monday, at Bankend, Mr ROBERT CRAIG, of Over Newton, to Miss MARY GOW, eldest daughter of Mr William Gow, merchant in Glasgow.

Married at Glasgow, on Monday, Mr GEORGE PIERCE, merchant, to Miss ECKEN, daughter of the late Doctor Ecken, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

Died at London, on the 19th inst. HENRY ROBERTSON BARCLAY, Esq. of Cavill.

Died here, on Wednesday 20th inst. Capt. JAMES KEITH, son of the late George Keith Marischal, Esq.

The Argus cutter, which sailed from Plymouth, the 9th of October, with the mails for the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, has been captured on her return from Jamaica, which island she left on the 25th December. She unfortunately met with a gale of wind, which carried away her mainmast, and her larboard side clove to the deck with 12 guns, which rendered her incapable of defence against the Vengeance French privateer, of 16 guns, 12 and 16 pounders, by which she was captured.

Monday the ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS were reviewed on Muffelburgh Links, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Their appearance proved the fortnight they have spent together, with so much harmony and cheerfulness, to have been also dedicated in an exemplary manner, to the performance of their military duties. Both men and horses were remarkably steady, and went through their evolutions with alertness and precision, and the company, which was numerous and fashionable, was highly gratified by the handsome appearance of the corps. After the review, an elegant Silver Cup was presented to Major MAITLAND, by the non-commissioned officers and privates. The Magistrates of Muffelburgh, in compliment to the corps, and as a mark of respect for their very regular conduct while quartered there, gave them an elegant dinner, and presented to each individual the freedom of the town. The evening concluded with a ball given by the corps.

We understand that the Address made to Major MAITLAND, at offering the Silver Cup given by the Corps, was in the following terms:—"It falls to my lot to have the honour, in name of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Corps of ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS, to present to you this Cup, as a small testimony of their sincere attachment and their unfeigned respect, won by your unremitting and useful services to the Corps, ever since its institution. We flatter ourselves, if we are called on to act under your command against the enemies of our country, we shall prove ourselves not unworthy to be led by such an officer." Major MAITLAND replied, "I accept with heartfelt gratitude of this handsome token of your esteem, and beg leave to assure you that it will at all times be my greatest pride, as it will also be my study, to merit a continuance of your regard."

Messrs. SCOTT and SYLVESTER, King's messengers, arrived here on Sunday, and yesterday morning set off for Greenock to take charge of the Irish traitors. They took with them four coaches for their conveyance to Fort George.

Tuesday the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Glasgow by the Right Hon. Lord DUNSMAN.

There is to be a Sermon preached in South Leith Church, on Sabbath first, the 31st instant, at six o'clock in the evening, by the Rev. Mr IRELAND, one of the Ministers of North Leith, for the benefit of the DISSENTING SICK SOCIETY in Leith.—The collection to be applied agreeably to the rules of that institution.

On Friday was launched from the building yard of Messrs. SIBBALD and Co. merchants, Leith, the ship LADY FORBES, of 500 tons, belonging to that Company, esteemed one of the finest ships ever built in this country.

A few days ago while Mr BRYDEN, farmer at Creflie, was standing near a tree which was cutting down for him at Bowhill, it fell upon his head and shoulders, and bruised him so severely, that he died instantly.—He has left a disconsolate wife with six children, (and she is now pregnant) to lament his fate.

Tuesday the West Lowland Fencibles were disbanded at Muffelburgh; we hear a good number of them have entered into regiments of the line, and from their perfect knowledge of the service, must be a great acquisition.

The Hopetoun Fencibles, it is said, are to be disbanded this week at Linlithgow.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland:

GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS of Melville, One of the Principal Secretaries of State.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

PATRICK MILLER, Esq. of Dalwinston.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

L. Duff, Esq. W. S. J. Mansfield, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Th. Hog of Newliston, Esq. Adam Rolland, Esq. advocate.

Wm. Honeymann, Lord Arma-dale. Sir J. Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.

Alex. Keith, Esq. of Ravelston, W. S. M. P.

G. Kinnear, Esq. banker in Edinburgh. Alex. Wallace, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Alex. Chas. Maitland of Cliftonhall, Esq. James Walker, Esq. W. S.

Alex. Young, W. S.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

The Duke of Montrose. Lieut. Colonel Jas. Hay, 29th dragoons.

The Earl of Lauderdale. Dav. Johnstone, Esq. of Lath-ris.

The Earl of Dalhousie. Adam Ogilvie of Hartwood-myrre, Esq.

The Earl of Glasgow. George Ramsay of Whitehill, Esq.

Arch. Douglas, Esq. of Edder-ton. Sir Pat. Warrender, of Loch-end, Bart.

Geo. Fairholme, Esq. of Green-know.

Yesterday, the Presbytery of Edinburgh made choice of the following Gentlemen to represent them in the ensuing General Assembly.

MINISTERS.

Mr. Walker, Canongate. Dr. Glogie, ditto.

Mr. Grant, Liberton. Dr. Walker, Collington.

Mr. Black, Edinr. Dr. Davidson, Edinr.

ELDERS.

Baillie Spankie. Mr Ephraim Lockhart, South Leith.

Mr Wauchope of Niddry.

—THEATRE ROYAL.—

The universal approbation which attended the performance of "The Confession," the new play brought forward on Monday evening last, at the Theatre Royal, and the great demand for boxes to the subsequent representations of this charmingly pathetic interesting comedy, makes it almost unnecessary to say one word in its favour. The public have adopted it, and, under the protection and patronage of the public, may it long continue to attract great receipts to the theatre. We doubt not but the Manager will find his treasury enriched by its success, and the Author, whom we are informed is the son of General Whyte, will build to himself a reputation far more precious to a young man than any pecuniary advantage. It was announced from the stage for a second representation, in a becomingly modest manner, and the audience were not satisfied with expressing their approbation in the usual manner; they testified it in shouts and acclamations.

Extract of a letter from CLAES GRILL, Esq. his Swedish Majesty's Consul General, dated London, 23d March, 1799, to THOMAS STEWART, merchant, Leith.

The British Government has communicated to the Swedish Envoy at this Court their intention of strictly blockading all the ports in Holland, I have to acquaint you therewith, that you may warn all Swedish captains, sailing from your place, not to attempt entering any Dutch ports, as it will subject their ships to confiscation.

The Clackmannshire ANNUAL COMPETITION of the PLOUGHMEN, took place on Thursday the 7th instant on the Hawkhill of Alloa. It is a rising ground sloping to the north and to the south. It had been cut two years for hay, and the after grass pastured, and was now broke up for oats.

Nineteen farmers sent 50 ploughs—as soon as the lots were drawn, every man took his station, and the whole, on a signal given, started together precisely at 10 o'clock.

The work gave great satisfaction to the spectators; it forcibly throws the great good this competition is of to the country.—This little corner was formerly remarkable for bad ploughmen, and now there are few places that can produce such a number of good ones; for these fifty men were not picked men, but just the ordinary run of ploughmen in the good farmers service.

The farmers club had requested the favour of Mr ANDREW STEIN of Huttonburn, and of Mr JOHN COVENTRY of Devonshaw to be the judges, who very obligingly undertook the difficult task.

They adjudged the first premium with the silver medal to John Pratts, one of Mr Erskine of Mar's ploughmen at the Whinn.

The second premium to George Bell, a ploughman of Mr James Keoch's, farmer at the Hillend of Clackmann.

The third premium to Andrew Jamison, a ploughman of Mr Stein's at Kilbagie.

The fourth premium to James Hunter, another ploughman of Mr James Keoch's of the Hillend.

The fifth premium to John Paton, a ploughman of Mr Philip's at the Delis.

Mr Johnstone of Alva had sent two ploughs, one of them drawn by a pair of oxen with a driver; they have wrought five or six years; their work was good, and although the distance of Mr Johnstone's farm to the place where they did work, was about four miles, yet they had finished their work before Mr Johnstone's horse plough, and indeed there were only two ploughs out of the fifty that had performed their task before them. The oxen ploughed at the rate of very near an English acre in eight hours time; their furrow slice was six inches deep by ten inches broad.

The farmers club awarded half a guinea to the ploughman as a token of their approbation of the merit of his work, and management of his oxen.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Yesterday the Court proceeded to the trial of NICHOLAS KIRBY, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, of having on 26th July last, called at the British Linen Company's Banking Office in Leith, and feloniously pretended that he had a sum of money in the hands of Messrs. HAMMERLEY and Co. bankers in London, and meant to draw the same out of their hands, and did wickedly and feloniously write the following draft or bill:

"L. 700 Ster.  
Pay to the Manager of British Linen Comp'y, or order, at sight, Seven hundred pounds Ster. value of them recd. which I just balances our acct."  
(Signed) N. KIRBY.

(Addressed) Hammerleys and Co.  
75, Pall Mall, London.

Which draft was subscribed by him with a view to defraud JAMES BELL, clerk of said Company, the said N. KIRBY having no money in the hands of HAMMERLEYS and Co. and that he did receive 400l. and a receipt for 300l.

The libel being read over, the prisoner pled—Not Guilty.

After some pleadings on the relevancy of the indictment, the Court were of opinion it was relevant, and pronounced an interlocutor accordingly, after which a jury was sworn in, and the Court proceeded to examine witnesses.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr SCOTT, procurator fiscal for the county of Edinburgh, proved the declaration emitted by the panel, after he was apprehended and brought before the Sheriff, to have been done voluntarily.

Mr MACK, of the Sheriff Clerk's Office, did the same.

Mr JAMES BELL, managing clerk for the British Linen Company, Leith, said, he thinks he saw the prisoner first about the month of May last, in the Banking Office. He came and changed a 100 note, and asked whether interest was paid for money lodged in the bank, because he had money in a banker's hands in London, and thought it might be as well here, where he would get interest. The witness told him the bank allowed 3 per cent. At another time he got money for a small note, drawn by John Anderson, and Co. Cork, on Mr Robert Allan. After this the witness made enquiries concerning him, as he thought it probable he might offer a draft on London. He learned he lived in the villa of Marionville, which he had taken and furnished, and had offered to purchase it; that he lived genteel and economical, and was very difficult to make a bargain with, and seemed to know both sides of a shilling as well as many men. On the 26th July he called and said, he now thought of bringing his money from London. He had also a form of a draft in his hand, in these terms, "Please pay to the British Linen Company, or order, 700l. left with you on 23d December last," by N. Kirby.—To HAMMERLEY and Co. London.—The simplicity in the expression of mentioning left with you on 23d December last, lulled any suspicion which the witness could have entertained. He asked if that was a proper form of a draft for drawing the money; witness said, it was not just the common form, after which the prisoner drew out another. He said he would have occasion for part of the money now, but would lodge 400l. with the banker, after recollecting himself, however, he said, he would 50, well leave an even sum, and make it 300l. The witness then gave him 400l. with the exchange and a receipt for 300l. and also told him to advise Messrs. Hammerley and Co. as it was a bill at sight. He answered he had a letter in his pocket, and asked the witness if he would take it and send it to the Post Office. Witness said, it was not a post day being Thursday. The witness then sent the draft to Mr Hog at the office in Edinburgh. The bill was transmitted to London, and afterwards returned, protested. The witness identified the protest and draft.

JOHN BELL, clerk in the Leith Banking Office, said he saw the prisoner about June or July last, come into the bank to exchange some notes. He asked Mr James Bell, if he allowed any interest, and that he had a sum of money in the hands of a banker in London, which he thought of drawing out as he got no interest for it.—Recollects him pass a draft on 26th July last, which the witness got and marked upon it the exchange 1l. 12s. 4d. and the number of the bill. Mr Kirby proposed to leave 250l. but afterwards altered it to 300l. The bill was returned in course of post from London, with a protest. The witness identified the bill and protest.

Mr WALTER HOGG, manager of the British Linen Company, said he never saw the prisoner. He identified the draft, which he said had been transmitted to him from the office in Leith, and which he forwarded to London to Todd and Company, who returned it protested, saying in their letter, they apprehended it was a swindle, as Hammerley and Co. knew nothing of the person.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, accountant, British Linen Company, said, in April last, the prisoner called at the office, and got a draft on London for a guinea, which he said he was to give away in charity.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, messenger, Edinburgh, said, on 5th August last, he was employed to execute a warrant against Mr Kirby. He traced him to a house in Laidlaw, London, where he found he had slept two nights, but could not trace him further.—Four days after this he met him walking u-

Fitzroy Square with his wife. He took him there, and went into a public house, where he delivered all his money, amounting to upwards of 200l. When at Manchester, one of his horses was put up in a stable at belonging to a George Smith. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, messenger, gave a similar account with the preceding witness.

EXCULPATORY PROOF.

Mr BASKET said, he once saw the prisoner, a considerable time ago, at his brother's house in the county of Cork. He was then living in a genteel line, and witness understood he had some little property, and was in the better luck.

Rev. BISHOP HAY said, he knew the prisoner, to have frequented the Chapel where he officiates—prisoner told him in Summer last that he intended to go to London about the beginning of August, and meant to return about the end of September.

Mr GRIMLEY said, he is proprietor of Marionville. The rent which the prisoner took it at was 75l. one half of the money was paid in advance. The last half year's rent was paid by Mr Greenfield, the person who had furnished the house.

Mr GEORGE DRUMMOND said, the prisoner paid him 7l. or 8l. a few days before he went away.

Mr BARK, farmer, said he had some dealings for hay and straw with the prisoner, and he paid him very honestly.

Here the whole proof closed.

Mr SOLICITOR GENERAL addressed the Jury on the part of the prosecution; and Mr G. J. BELL for the prisoner.

Lord EACROFT, who presided, summed up the whole evidence, after which the Jury were appointed to return their verdict to-morrow (this day.)

Counsel for the Prosecution, Mr SOLICITOR GENERAL, and ROBERT BURNET, Esq. Advocate; Agent, Mr. GALCHRIST, W. S.—For the panel, G. J. BELL, and FRANCIS JAFFRAY, Esquires, Advocates; Agent, Mr JOHN SOMERVELL, writer.

IRELAND.

Yesterday we received Dublin papers of Saturday last. The vessel having on board the O'CONNORS, and other state prisoners, sailed yesterday for Enniscorthy. She was to touch at Belfast to take in four other conspirators, and afterwards proceed to Greenock, from whence it is understood, the prisoners will be conveyed to Fort George.

The prisoners of the last shipped division affected to be very merry on the occasion, and one of them, when they all met at the Pigeon-house, used part of the sentence which was the pass into Oliver Bond's, by arriving at the knowledge of which some of this party were apprehended, viz.—"Is Ivas from Carlow come?"

The O'CONNORS were dressed in green. NELSON, a noted leader in the late conspiracy, is much emaciated and emaciated, from having lately drank quantities of spirits. At the Pigeon-house, he said he forgave every one but Mr GREGG, the gaoler of the New Prison, the person who, on the evening of the 23d of May last, seized NELSON reconnoitring the goal, with a design of attacking it with some hundreds of rebels then assembled at Berkeley-fields, and other places, to enlarge the traitors confined therein.

At Down Aflize, twelve persons were found guilty of the murder of HUGH McKEE and JOHN BOLES, and of setting fire to the house of McKEE, near Saintfield, on the 9th of June last. The circumstances attending these murders were shocking to humanity. McKEE was a yeoman, and in consequence obnoxious to the rebels, who were then assembled in a great body in the neighbourhood of Saintfield; a numerous party of whom surrounded his house, to which some of the neighbours had fled for safety. The house was bravely defended by the head of the family, until they set fire to it, and burned to death every person in it, consisting of twelve of both sexes, and the greater number children.

CORK—March 16.

This county has been declared out of the peace, and martial law will now take place.

This morning between one and two o'clock, a band of ruffians houghed and mangled with pikes, seven fine cows, belonging to Mr T. CREEDAN, farmer, 4 miles from this city. They then proceeded to the cottage of the herdsmen, and desired him to inform his master they would execute the same vengeance on him, if he did not give up a farm he had taken, to the former tenant.

KILLINAULE, March 15.

A man of the name of POWERS, an under tythe proctor, was discovered on Tuesday morning on the high road near Mottelstown, buried up to the chin, and both his ears cut off. To add insult, the most offensive, to this savage cruelty, the inhuman wretches in the playfulness of their barbarity, deposited their excrement on the head of the unfortunate man. He was found in the morning almost dead from loss of blood, the cold of the night, and the difficulty of respiration, the earth pressing on his body, which had no other covering than this earthy habiliement. He was carried home, and his life is yet despaired of. The man was certainly rather severe at times in the exaction of tythes, and by this means had contributed to render himself odious to the people; but yet nothing could excuse the infernal expression of their resentment.

On Tuesday next, the 28 of April, there will be an ASSEMBLY AT DETH, being the last this season, to which will be admitted Young Ladies and Gentlemen under the restricted age, being the children or relations of subscribers, to dance in sets by themselves. The doors to open at seven, and the dancing to commence as soon as two sets are in the Ball Room. Ladies Tickets to be had of the Subscribers. Gentlemen Tickets issued at the office of Mr R. Willis, Leith, on producing an order from a Member. No Tickets given out of money taken at the door.

A WORD ON PATENT MEDICINES.

This daily accounts of the surprising beneficial effects experienced by the use of Dr BROWNE'S Medicines, has advanced their reputation much throughout Great Britain; and it is not strange that they should be found so useful, when it is considered, that an able and skillful Physician has devoted a large portion of his days in bringing to perfection only one or two principal medicines—said it must afford an uncommon degree of pleasure to every one who has witnessed the melancholy tale of woe, occasioned by the Gout, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, &c. when they find that remedies are invented, and brought to such perfection, as not only to relieve, but in many dreadful cases to perform a complete cure. This fact has been fully evidenced in numerous instances, by the use of Dr BROWNE'S justly celebrated Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrop.

Another Day of these valuable Medicines is reserved by J. BAXTER.

At the Italian Warehouse, South Bridge, Edinburgh; And may be had in bottles, at 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s. 21s. 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 31s. 32s. 33s. 34s. 35s. 36s. 37s. 38s. 39s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s. 46s. 47s. 48s. 49s. 50s. 51s. 52s. 53s. 54s. 55s. 56s. 57s. 58s. 59s. 60s. 61s. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s. 101s. 102s. 103s. 104s. 105s. 106s. 107s. 108s. 109s. 110s. 111s. 112s. 113s. 114s. 115s. 116s. 117s. 118s. 119s. 120s. 121s. 122s. 123s. 124s. 125s. 126s. 127s. 128s. 129s. 130s. 131s. 132s. 133s. 134s. 135s. 136s. 137s. 138s. 139s. 140s. 141s. 142s. 143s. 144s. 145s. 146s. 147s. 148s. 149s. 150s. 151s. 152s. 153s. 154s. 155s. 156s. 157s. 158s. 159s. 160s. 161s. 162s. 163s. 164s. 165s. 166s. 167s. 168s. 169s. 170s. 171s. 172s. 173s. 174s. 175s. 176s. 177s. 178s. 179s. 180s. 181s. 182s. 183s. 184s. 185s. 186s. 187s. 188s. 189s. 190s. 191s. 192s. 193s. 194s. 195s. 196s. 197s. 198s. 199s. 200s. 201s. 202s. 203s. 204s. 205s. 206s. 207s. 208s. 209s. 210s. 211s. 212s. 213s. 214s. 215s. 216s. 217s. 218s. 219s. 220s. 221s. 222s. 223s. 224s. 225s. 226s. 227s. 228s. 229s. 230s. 231s. 232s. 233s. 234s. 235s. 236s. 237s. 238s. 239s. 240s. 241s. 242s. 243s. 244s. 245s. 246s. 247s. 248s. 249s. 250s. 251s. 252s. 253s. 254s. 255s. 256s. 257s. 258s. 259s. 260s. 261s. 262s. 263s. 264s. 265s. 266s. 267s. 268s. 269s. 270s. 271s. 272s. 273s. 274s. 275s. 276s. 277s. 278s. 279s. 280s. 281s. 282s. 283s. 284s. 285s. 286s. 287s. 288s. 289s. 290s. 291s. 292s. 293s. 294s. 295s. 296s. 297s. 298s. 299s. 300s. 301s. 302s. 303s. 304s. 305s. 306s. 307s. 308s. 309s. 310s. 311s. 312s. 313s. 314s. 315s. 316s. 317s. 318s. 319s. 320s. 321s. 322s. 323s. 324s. 325s. 326s. 327s. 328s. 329s. 330s. 331s. 332s. 333s. 334s. 335s. 336s. 337s. 338s. 339s. 340s. 341s. 342s. 343s. 344s. 345s. 346s. 347s. 348s. 349s. 350s. 351s. 352s. 353s. 354s. 355s. 356s. 357s. 358s. 359s. 360s. 361s. 362s. 363s. 364s. 365s. 366s. 367s. 368s. 369s. 370s. 371s. 372s. 373s. 374s. 375s. 376s. 377s. 378s. 379s. 380s. 381s. 382s. 383s. 384s. 385s. 386s. 387s. 388s. 389s. 390s. 391s. 392s. 393s. 394s. 395s. 396s. 397s. 398s. 399s. 400s. 401s. 402s. 403s. 404s. 405s. 406s. 407s. 408s. 409s. 410s. 411s. 412s. 413s. 414s. 415s. 416s. 417s. 418s. 419s. 420s. 421s. 422s. 423s. 424s. 425s. 426s. 427s. 428s. 429s. 430s. 431s. 432s. 433s. 434s. 435s. 436s. 437s. 438s. 439s. 440s. 441s. 442s. 443s. 444s. 445s. 446s. 447s. 448s. 449s. 450s. 451s. 452s. 453s. 454s. 455s. 456s. 457s. 458s. 459s. 460s. 461s. 462s. 463s. 464s. 465s. 466s. 467s. 468s. 469s. 470s. 471s. 472s. 473s. 474s. 475s. 476s. 477s. 478s. 479s. 480s. 481s. 482s. 483s. 484s. 485s. 486s. 487s. 488s. 489s. 490s. 491s. 492s. 493s. 494s. 495s. 496s. 497s. 498s. 499s. 500s. 501s. 502s. 503s. 504s. 505s. 506s. 507s. 508s. 509s. 510s. 511s. 512s. 513s. 514s. 515s. 516s. 517s. 518s. 519s. 520s. 521s. 522s. 523s. 524s. 525s. 526s. 527s. 528s. 529s. 530s. 531s. 532s. 533s. 534s. 535s. 536s. 537s. 538s. 539s. 540s. 541s. 542s. 543s. 544s. 545s. 546s. 547s. 548s. 549s. 550s. 551s. 552s. 553s. 554s. 555s. 556s. 557s. 558s. 559s. 560s. 561s. 562s. 563s. 564s. 565s. 566s. 567s. 568s. 569s. 570s. 571s. 572s. 573s. 574s. 575s. 576s. 577s. 578s. 579s. 580s. 581s. 582s. 583s. 584s. 585s. 586s. 587s. 588s. 589s. 590s. 591s. 592s. 593s. 594s. 595s. 596s. 597s. 598s. 599s. 600s. 601s. 602s. 603s. 604s. 605s. 606s. 607s. 608s. 609s. 610s. 611s. 612s. 613s. 614s. 615s. 616s. 617s. 618s. 619s. 620s. 621s. 622s. 623s. 624s. 625s. 626s. 627s. 628s. 629s. 630s. 631s. 632s. 633s. 634s. 635s. 636s. 637s. 638s. 639s. 640s. 641s. 642s. 643s. 644s. 645s. 646s. 647s. 648s. 649s. 650s. 651s. 652s. 653s. 654s. 655s. 656s. 657s. 658s. 659s. 660s. 661s. 662s. 663s. 664s. 665s. 666s. 667s. 668s. 669s. 670s. 671s. 672s. 673s. 674s. 675s. 676s. 677s. 678s. 679s. 680s. 681s. 682s. 683s. 684s. 685s. 686s. 687s. 688s. 689s. 690s. 691s. 692s. 693s. 694s. 695s. 696s. 697s. 698s. 699s. 700s. 701s. 702s. 703s. 704s. 705s. 706s. 707s. 708s. 709s. 710s. 711s. 712s. 713s. 714s. 715s. 716s. 717s. 718s. 719s. 720s. 721s. 722s. 723s. 724s. 725s. 726s. 727s. 728s. 729s. 730s. 731s. 732s. 733s. 734s. 735s. 736s. 737s. 738s. 739s. 740s. 741s. 742s. 743s. 744s. 745s. 746s. 747s. 748s. 749s. 750s. 751s. 752s. 753s. 754s. 755s. 756s. 757s. 758s. 759s. 760s. 761s. 762s. 763s. 764s. 765s. 766s. 767s. 768s. 769s. 770s. 771s. 772s. 773s. 774s. 775s. 776s. 777s. 778s. 779s. 780s. 781s. 782s. 783s. 784



